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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1807. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Purfuant to a Refolution of the Houfe of Reprefentatives of the United States of the 3d day of March inftant, I am ready to receive feparate Propofals, in writing, for the fupply of fuch articles of Stationery as may be neceffary for the fervice of the faid Houfe, until the fourth day of March, 1809, and alfo the like propofals for the execution of all the Printing bufinefs of the faid Houfe, and for the fupply of Fuel during the fame time. The feveral fpecies of Stationery, Printing and Fuel wanted, are fubjoined to this advertifement, and the propofals muft be accompanied with the names and refidence of fufficient fecurities for performance.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk to the Houfe of Reprefentatives of the United States.

City of Wafhington, 25th March, 1807.

STATIONERY WANTED.

Letter paper, hot preffed, vellum, extra large,
Do. do. plain,
Folio poft, wove and plain,
Do. medium fize, for engroffing,
Foolfcap, } per ream.
Ready made pens, per hundred and quills per hundred,
Beft Dutch red wax,
Do. black do. } per lb.
Red wafers,
Common black fand, in papers, and
Wafer boxes, and pounce boxes per dozen,
Inks and fands, per pair,
Half pint phials, with corks,
Low priced folders,
Lead pencils, } per dozen.
Red tape, in pieces
Ink of the beft quality per gallon
Indian rubber, per bottle
Parchment in fkins per dozen, cut dreffed, and pounced for ufe, 28 by 32 inches
Office penknives and erafing knives.

The fupply of thefe articles muft embrace a poffible demand to the value of 3,500, or 4,000 dollars, for the feffion.

It is defirable that fpecimens of paper, quills and parchment fhould accompany the propofals; and, in every inftance, articles of American manufacture of equal quality with, and not exceeding the price of fimilar imported articles will be preferred. A fecurity equal to 8000 dollars will be required.

PRINTING WANTED.

Plain work, per fheet, octavo, 300 impreffions of each fheet
Bills numbered per line, in fheet or half fheet, folio
Figure work,
Rule & figure work,
Table work, } in octavo, and in folio fame number of impreffions.
Folding and ftitching, per hundred, for any number of documents exceeding three half fheets, and thence to twenty half fheets, and for all above.
Book binding in boards
——calf
——fheep } per folio and octavo volume marked and lettered.

In every inftance, the printer fupplies the paper as well as the work duly folded and ftitched, and no poffible delay is to occur in the daily execution & delivery of the work, fo that in all cafes where it is practicable, the document ordered to be printed on any given day may be ready for delivery the next morning, at the hour to which the Houfe ftands adjourned.

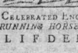
No extra allowance will be made for working on Sundays, holidays, or after night; thefe muft be confidered by the contractor, in the price per fheet. The contract muft embrace a poffible amount of work during the feffion, equal to 10,000 dollars, and the fecurity required will be to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

FUEL WANTED.

For the fupply of the next feffion, 100 cord good found Hickory Wood, to be delivered, fawed, packed and meafured, in the public cellar of the Capitol, at the expenfe of the contractor, the whole to be delivered on or before the firft day of October next; a proportion of the purchafe money will be advanced on giving fufficient fecurity for performance. And for the fupply of the next fucceeding feffion of Congrefs, 80 cord, to be delivered in like manner, and at fuch time as may agreed upon.

JOHN BECKLEY.

Washington, March 30——3w



THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH
RUNNING HORSE
CLIFDEN,

WILL ftand the enfuing feafon at my Farm in Prince Georges county, about 5 miles from Queen Ann, 9 from Bladenfburg, the fame diftance from Upper Marlborough, and about 15 from the city of Wafhington, at 25 DOLLARS the feafon; but 20 DOLLARS will be received in FULL if paid within the feafon; which will commence in March and end on the 1ft of Auguft. Good pafture will be furnifhed gratis, as foon as the grafs is good, and in the mean time hay and corn furnifhed at the common price, for the Mares, according to orders. The utmoft care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anfwerable for accidents or efcapes.

CLIFDEN is a horfe of uncommonly fine form, above 15 and 1-2 hands high, of a beautiful deep blood-bay, and perhaps the ftrongeft made thorough blooded horfe on the continent. Large and powerful horfes produce the only real good turf horfes.

Notes of hand muft be fent with the Mares

ISAAC DUCKETT.

March 6—1807.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending RICHARD GOTI, aa, who broke jail laft night. He was committed on his confeffion of paffing counterfeit checks; he is about 5 feet - inches high, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, very much pitted with the fmall pox, and pretty much round fhouldered. He was a failor in the United States' fervice, had a blue failor jacket and trowfers, a long blue coat, feveral white linen fhirts, a pair of fhoes and a very good black hat. The above reward will be given for apprehending and fecuring the faid Gotier in any jail and giving me information thereof.

DANL. C. BRENT,
Marshal of the district of Columbia.

December 8—2awtf

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Wednefday the 1ft day of April will be fold at public auction at the Houfe of Dr. JOHN BULLUS, living near the Marine Barracks, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

confifting of Mahogany and other bedfteads, bureaus, chairs, mahogany dining, tea and card tables, fophas, dreffing tables, wafh ftands, Bruffels and Scotch carpeting the greater part of which is new, large pier and dreffing glaffes, lamps, plated and other candlefticks, lamps, handfome grates, fenders and fhavels and tongs, curtains quite new and handfomely made, gilt window cornices, beds, mattraffes and bed furniture, good paintings and prints in frames, dining and tea china, cut and plain glafs, filver and plated ware, confifting of tea furniture, ladles, fpoons and boilers—alfo, one coach and a travelling carriage nearly new, with harnefs; a pair of good found horfes, and one double barrel fowling piece.

The fale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until all are fold.

Terms made known at time and place of fale.

The goods may be viewed two days previous to the fale.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct.

March 2—tdof

State of Maryland, Montgomery county wit, November term 1806. among other things is the following to, wit:

ORDERED by the court that all fuits tranfmitted from the General Court to this court, under the act of affembly entitled "An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this ftate, and for the adminiftration of juftice," and continued under the rule to employ new counfel, fhall not continue longer than to the end of the next court, under the faid rule, and the fuitors interefted therein are hereby required to appear to the fame in perfon or by counfel on or before the fecond day of next term, or the fame will be tried, or difcontinued as the cafe may be during the faid term.

Copy teft,
UPTON BEALL, Ck Montgomery county court.

January 5—1iin2w4m

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Broom, to refer his resolution relative to the writ of Habeas Corpus, to a Committee of the Whole House—Ayes 49—Noes 33.

MR. ELLIOT—Mr. Speaker, I made several efforts, sir, during the discussion of yesterday, to become entitled to the privilege of addressing yourself and the House, upon the present question, in which I was unfortunately disappointed. Had I succeeded, my remarks would have been very concise, and I feel no disposition even now to render them tedious. I shall take occasion, however, at the outset, to declare that I experience none of that fastidious delicacy with which the minds of some gentlemen appear to be impressed, in relation to this motion. I have no ambition to be considered one of those "silky ducking observants, who trim their duties nicely," on a question of this character, on a subject of this magnitude; nor do I discover that profound darkness which the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Early) has described. I grope in no gloom. All is light and luminous around me. The path is plain. The way is clear and environed with no difficulties.

Gentlemen have generally been disposed, and I think with great propriety, to consider the subject in two points of view. First, to examine the merits of the proposed resolution upon general principles, abstracted from all connection with events that have occurred, either recent or distant. Secondly, to consider the propriety of exercising the supreme legislative power, to preclude the recurrence of events which have sacrificed for a time "the holy attributes of the constitution," to borrow the language of the great violator of the constitution himself, at the shrine of military power.

Upon the first point, gentlemen who have expressed their sentiments, have been unanimous, or nearly so, in declaring that legal provisions of the kind now contemplated ought to be made, at a proper time, if those now existing are insufficient and inoperative. Those who have told us that the British statutes upon the subject of the writ of Habeas Corpus, are in force in the United States, or even that it is doubtful whether they are so or not, need not have told us that they are not professional men; it was a work of supererogation. No professional man could for a moment entertain the idea that the statutes of Great Britain are laws of the United States. The question may be considered as undetermined, whether the common law of England, or any part of it, which has not been expressly recognized by our constitution and statutes, is law in the United States, considered in their federal character; it is at least well known that upon that question, a unanimous opinion does not exist in the first judicial tribunal of our country. For one, I do not believe that the U.S. as the U.S. possess any code of common law. I know of no laws of the union but the constitution and the statutes.—That constitution and those statutes have recognized, or rather referred to certain portions of the common law, and particularly to certain technical common law terms and rules, as rules of practice in the federal courts; and beyond those the courts have no common law powers. At all events we have not adopted any of the British statutes, and particularly, and by mere implication too, statutes highly penal in their operation. The doctrine is too absurd to be countenanced, upon serious reflection, by any man of common discernment. The constitution has declared that "the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety shall require it." But neither the constitution nor your laws have made it a positive duty of the courts to issue the writ in any particular case; still less have they secured the performance of that duty by any penal sanctions. Can it then be improper to provide means to coerce the courts and officers of the U. S. in this particular, and to leave to all our citizens, at all times and under all circumstances, such an invaluable constitutional privilege? Very few will deny or doubt the propriety of the measure. But many will say that it is ill timed, and the question of time naturally introduces us to the second scene of discussion.

It is said that it is improper at the present period to agitate the question now under consideration. In my apprehension the objection is a very strange one. The constitution has just been violated by the commander of your army; violated at the point of the bayonet, and in more than one or two of its most essential articles. In addition to the celebrated part of that instrument which prohibits the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, except by the supreme civil power in crises of great national danger, several of those amendatory articles which peculiarly secure the rights of the citizen, and the adoption of which, on that account, was necessary to reconcile the majority of the people to the original constitution itself, have been disregarded and derided by a military chieftain. I allude to the following articles, all of which have been violated in most of their essential provisions.

"*Art.* 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

"*Art.* 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless upon a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

"*Art.* 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

It is obvious that most of the privileges intended to be secured by these articles to all our citizens, have recently been denied to some of them, at the point of the bayonet, and under circumstances of peculiar violence. It may indeed be said that the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus was not denied in the first instance; that it could not be said to be suspended until the injured persons were placed in a situation which entitled them to demand it from the judicial power of their country. It is true that notwithstanding *inter arma silent leges*, although the laws were silent amid the thunder of arms, and although a thousand terrors hovered around those who dared to exercise their professional duties in support of the constitutional rights of the citizen, a writ of Habeas Corpus was claimed and obtained; and I had supposed that the very singular return which is said to have been made to the writ, was placed on our official files. On searching them, however, I do not discover it; but it has been published in all the newspapers, and a copy of it is now before me, which I will read.

"The undersigned, commanding the army of the United States, takes on himself all responsibility for the arrest of Dr. Erick Bollman, on a charge of misprision of treason against the United States, and has adopted measures for his safe delivery to the executive of the United States. It was after several consultations with the governor and two of the judges of this territory, that the undersigned has hazarded this step, for the national safety, menaced to its base, by a lawless band of traitors associated under Aaron Burr, whose accomplices are extended from New York to this city. No man can hold in higher reverence the civil institutions of his country than the undersigned, *and it is to maintain and perpetuate the holy attributes of the constitution*, against the uplifted hand of violence, that he has interposed the force of arms in a moment of extreme peril, to seize upon Bollman as he will upon all others, without regard to standing or station, against whom satisfactory proofs may arise of a participation in the lawless combination.

"JAMES WILKINSON.

"Head quarters, army of the U. S. New Orleans, Dec. 17, 1806."

Here is a return, not of obedience to the laws, and *high reverence for civil institutions*, but of disobedience and defiance. The constitution is violated in order to preserve it inviolate! Prostrated in the dust by military power, for the purpose of *maintaining and perpetuating its holy attributes*. And what great national object was to be accomplished by such extraordinary measures? What necessity could exist of seizing one or two wandering conspirators, and transporting them fifteen hundred or two thousand miles from the constitutional scene of inquisition and trial, to place them particularly under the eye of the national government, when, if the opinion of the officer himself was correct, it would immediately become the duty of that government to suffer them to go at large? In regard to one of them, the general was uncertain whether he had committed a major or a minor crime; and the other he explicitly pronounces, as we learn from our official documents, guilty of misprision of treason, at all events a bailable offence. He says, "from the documents in my possession and the several communications, verbal as well as written, from the said Dr. Erick Bollman, on this subject, I feel no hesitation in declaring, under the solemn obligation of an oath, that he has committed misprision of treason against the U. S." Surely it is desirable to provide against the recurrence of scenes of this description. Or shall it be admitted that the whim, the caprice, the passion, or the ambition, of a martial chief, may supercede at will the most important checks and safeguards of the constitution?

But on this occasion the tocsin of party is sounded, and around the banners of party we must rally, or subject ourselves to new denunciation. I am not the champion of democracy, of federalism, or of any man or set of men: but I am, what every member of this house is bound by oath to be, the champion of the constitution of my country—a constitution unnecessarily assailed and rudely violated. While that proud edifice shall occupy its present situation, I will place myself before its walls, and face the foe, whether that foe shall be a Burr or any other military usurper: I will lean against its noble pillars, and, if it be destined to sink beneath the shock, perish, amid the sublime ruin! On a question like the present, the minor interests of party should sleep. At any rate it must be suspected that there is a snake in the grass—*latet anguis in herba*, a secret spirit of dissatisfaction with the administration of the national government, must be supposed to exist and to operate. Why so? Has the government avowed its approbation of its military chief? For me, I acquit the administration. The general has taken upon himself the responsibility attached to his conduct, and upon his shoulders let it rest. It is time, however, to be explicit upon this subject. I concede to the administration, integrity and general ability, but do not agree to the ascription to it of that infallibility and perfection, the belief of which constitutes, at the present moment, the criterion of exclusive republicanism. In truth, I have heard so much of the virtue, the patriotism, and the perfect wisdom of the present administration that I am not anxious to hear much more upon the subject. As I surround myself with no equivocations, as I envelope myself with no disguises, I openly and frankly declare that I am becoming a little sceptical. It may be as dangerous to wander in the wilds of political as in those of religious scepticism, but I must take the cource pointed out by duty, and risk the consequences.

We must at least be suspected of being envious of the fame, or hostile to the character of general Wilkinson. To that officer I have once stood in the relation in which a soldier stands to his general: in that situation I was his friend, and even his partizan; and I have always considered him as possessing considerable military merit. I will admit, also, that in the present instance he has acted without corruption, and has only been more rash and arbitrary in his conduct, than a man of more prudence and reflection would have been. But I think I have heard a hint that it may turn out he is entitled to a statue of gold. Let me forewarn gentlemen not to commit themselves in favor of such a proposition. Let them wait the course of events, & prepare themselves for disclosures, which, if I am not mistaken, will convince every one that such a measure would at least be extremely improper. Whatever rumors may have reached us this morning from the western world, I should have held a very decided language upon this subject yesterday. If there is to be a golden statue in the case, I should prefer giving it to the gentleman from Delaware, who has drawn our attention to the present subject of discussion; as the agitator, however, of a subject, the agitation of which was extremely desirable, and, in my apprehension, indispensibly necessary, he is undoubtedly sufficiently rewarded by the consciousness of having performed what he deemed his duty. Again and again I warn gentlemen to abandon the idea of a statue of gold. From the same quarter we are told that the *salus populi* may have required and may justify the *lex suprema* of military despotism. This doctrine is unknown to the constitution. That sacred record of our rights proclaims *itself* and itself alone (and the people, when they adopted it, ratified the decree) the *lex suprema*, the "supreme law of the land." It acknowledges no superior. It contemplates no case in which the law of arms can erect a throne upon its ruins.

Again, we must be prepared for the insinuation that we countenance treason, and sympathize with traitors. It is surely wrong at this time to make our walls echo and re-echo, and the winds around us sing the charge of treason. *Sub judice lis est.* Let the courts decide. I have not seen "one jot or tittle" of evidence to prove the unfor-